

THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"A UNION OF THE WHOLE FOR THE SAKE OF THE WHOLE."—WISDOM.

VOLUME X.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 6, 1840.

(NUMBER 19.)

T. J. HARRISON, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum in advance. Three Dollars if not paid within three months. And Three Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid until after the expiration of the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (10 lines or less, this space) for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. For the second and third insertions, the rates are 25 cents per line, and a deduction of 25 per cent. will be made from the regular price for advertisements by the year.

ADVERTS.

Chas. W. Harris, Neshaminy, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Neshaminy, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

FEBRUARY, 1840. (See page 100.) MOON'S PHASES.

	1840.	1841.
6 Thursday	4 45 15	4 45 15
7 Friday	5 45 15	5 45 15
8 Saturday	6 45 15	6 45 15
9 Sunday	7 45 15	7 45 15
10 Monday	8 45 15	8 45 15
11 Tuesday	9 45 15	9 45 15
12 Wednesday	10 45 15	10 45 15

GEN. HARRISON'S LETTER TO SHER-ROD WILLIAMS.

North Bend, May 1, 1836.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th ultimo, in which you request me to answer the following questions:

1st. "Will you, if elected President of the United States, sign and approve a bill distributing the surplus revenue of the United States to each State, according to the federal population of each, for internal improvement, education, and to such objects as the Legislature of the several States may see fit to apply the same?"

2nd. "Will you sign and approve a bill distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to each State according to the federal population of each, for the purposes above specified?"

3d. "Will you sign and approve bills making appropriations to improve navigable streams above ports of entry?"

4th. "Will you sign and approve (if it becomes necessary to secure and save from depreciation the revenue and finances of the nation, and to afford a uniform equal currency to the People of the United States) a bill, with proper modifications and restrictions, chartering a Bank of the United States?"

5th. "What is your opinion as to the constitutional power of the Senate or House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, to expunge or obliterate from the journals, the records and proceedings of a previous session?"

From the manner in which the four first questions are stated, it appears that you do not ask my opinion as to the policy or propriety of the measures to which they respectively refer; but what would be my course, if they were presented to me (being in the Presidential Chair of the United States) in the shape of bills that had been duly passed by the Senate and House of Representatives.

From the opinions which I have formed of the intention of the Constitution, as to cases in which the veto power should be exercised by the President, I would have contented myself with giving an affirmative answer to the four first questions; but, from the deep interest which has been, and indeed is now felt in relation to all the subjects, I think it proper to express my views upon each one separately.

I answer, then, 1st. That the immediate return of all the surplus money which is, or ought to be, in the Treasury of the United States, to the possession of the People, from whom it was taken, is called for, by every principle of policy, and, indeed, of safety to our institutions; and I know of no mode of doing it better than that recommended by the present Chief Magistrate, in his first annual message to Congress, in the following words: "To avoid these evils, it appears to me that the most safe, just, and federal disposition which could be made of the surplus revenue, would be its appropriation among the several States according to the ratio of representation."

This proposition has reference to a state of things which now actually exists, with the exception of the amount of money thus to be disposed of—for it could not have been anticipated by the President that the surplus above the real wants or convenient expenditures of the Government would become so large, and that retaining it in the Treasury would so much diminish the circulating medium as greatly to embarrass the business of the country.

What other disposition can be made of it with a view to get it into immediate circulation, but to place it in the hands of the State authorities? So great is the amount, and so rapidly is it increasing, that it could not be expended for a very considerable time on the comparatively few objects to which it could be appropriated by the General Government; but the desired distribution among the People could be immediately effected by the States, from the infinite variety of ways in which it might be employed by them. By them it might be loaned to their banking institutions, or even to individuals—a mode of distribution by the General Government which I sincerely hope is in the contemplation of no friend to his country.

2d. While I have already broadly admitted that the public lands were the common property of all the States, I have been the advocate of that mode of disposing of them which would create the greatest number of free-holders; and I conceived that in this way the interests of all would be as well secured as by any other disposition; but since, by the small size of the tracts in which the lands are now held out, and the reduction of the price, the desirable man-

tion is easily attainable by any person of tolerable industry, I am perfectly reconciled to the distribution of the proceeds of the sales as provided for by the bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Clay; the interest of all seems to be well provided for by this bill; and as from the opposition which has hitherto been made to the disposition of the lands heretofore contemplated by the representatives of the new States, there is no probability of its being adopted, I think it ought no longer to be insisted on.

3d. As I believe that no money should be taken from the Treasury of the United States to be expended on internal improvements but for those which are strictly national, the answer to this question would be easy but from the difficulty of determining which of those that are from time to time proposed would be of this description.—This circumstance, the excitement which has already been produced by appropriations of this kind, and the jealousies which it will no doubt continue to produce if persisted in, give additional claims to the mode of appropriating all the surplus revenue of the United States in the manner above suggested. Each State will then have the means of accomplishing its own schemes of internal improvement. Still there will be particular cases when a contemplated improvement will be of greater advantage to the Union generally, and some particular States, than to that in which it is to be made. In such cases, as well as those in the new States, where the value of the public domain will be greatly enhanced by an improvement in the means of communication, the General Government should certainly largely contribute. To appropriations of the latter character there has never been any very warm opposition. Upon the whole, the distribution of the surplus revenue amongst the States seems likely to remove most, if not all, the causes of dissension of which the internal improvement system has been the fruitful source. There is nothing, in my opinion, more sacredly incumbent upon those who are concerned in the administration of our government than that of preserving harmony between the States. From the construction of our system, there has been, and probably ever will be, more or less jealousy between the General and State Governments; but there is nothing in the Constitution—nothing in the character of the relation which the States bear to each other—which can create any unfriendly feeling, if the common guardian administers its favors with an even and impartial hand. That this may be the case, all those to whom any portion of this delicate power is entrusted should always act upon the principles of forbearance and conciliation; ever more ready to sacrifice the interest of their immediate constituents rather than violate the rights of the other members of the family. Those who pursue a different course, whose rule is never to stop short of the attainment of all which they may consider their due, will often be found to have trespassed upon the boundary they had themselves established. The observations with which I shall conclude this letter on the subject of the veto power by the President will apply to this as well as your other questions.

4th. I have before me a newspaper, in which I am designated by its distinguished editor "That Bank and Federal Candidate." I think it would puzzle the writer to adduce any act of mine which warrants him in identifying me with the interest of the first, or the politics of the latter. Having no means of ascertaining the sentiments of the directors and stockholders of the Bank of the United States (which is the one I presume, with which it was intended to associate me) I cannot say what their course is likely to be in relation to the ensuing election for President. Should they, however, give me their support, it will be evidence at least that the opposition which I gave to their institution in my capacity of representative from Ohio in Congress proceeded in their opinion, from a sense of duty which I could not disregard.

The journals of the second session of the thirteenth, and those of the 14th Congress, will show that my votes are recorded against them upon every question in which their interest was involved. I did, indeed, exert myself in the Senate of Ohio to procure a repeal of the law which had imposed an enormous tax upon the branches which had been located in its boundaries at the request of the citizens. The ground of those exertions was not the interest of the bank; but to save what I considered the honor of the State, and to prevent a controversy between the State officers and those of the United States.

In the spring of 1834, I had also the honor to preside at a meeting of the citizens of Hamilton county, called for the purpose of expressing their sentiments in relation to the removal of the public money from the custody of the bank by the sole authority of the Executive. As president of the meeting, I explained at some length the object for which it was convened, but I advanced no opinion in relation to the rechartering of the bank.

A most respectful memorial to the President in relation to the removal of the deposits was adopted, as were also resolutions in favor of rechartering the bank; but, as I have already said, this was not the purpose for which the meeting was called, and not one upon which, as presiding officer, I was called upon to give an opinion, but in the event of an equal division of the votes.

As a private citizen, no man can be more entirely clear of any motive, either for rechartering the old institution, or creating a new one, under the authority of the United States. I never had a single share in the former, nor indeed in any bank, with one exception; and that many years ago failed, with

the loss of the entire stock. I have no inclination again to venture in that way even if I should ever possess the means. With the exception above mentioned, of stock in a bank long since broken, I never put out a dollar at interest in my life. My interest being entirely identified with the cultivation of the soil, I am immediately and personally connected with none other.

I have made this statement to show you that I am not committed to any course in relation to the chartering of a Bank of the United States; and that I might, if so disposed, join in the popular cry of denunciation against the old institution, and upon its misconduct, predicate an opposition to the chartering of another.

I shall not, however, take this course so opposite to that which I hope I have followed through life; but will give you my sentiments clearly and fully, not only with regard to the future conduct of the government on the subject of a National Bank, but in relation to the operations of that which is now defunct.

I was not in Congress when the late bank was chartered, but was a member of the 13th Congress, after its first session, when the conduct of the bank, in its incipient measures, was examined into; and believing from the result of the investigation that the charter had been violated, I voted for the judicial investigation, with a view of annulling its charter. The resolution for that purpose, however, failed; and, shortly after, the management of its affairs was committed to the talents and integrity of Mr. Cheves. From that period to its final dissolution, (although I must confess that I am not a very competent judge of such matters,) I have no idea that an institution could have been conducted with more ability, integrity, and public advantage, than it has been.

Under these impressions, I agree with Gen. Jackson in the opinion expressed in one of his messages to Congress, from which I make the following extract: "That a Bank of the United States, competent to all the duties which may be required by the Government, might be so organized as not to infringe on our delegated powers, or the reserved rights of the States, I do not entertain a doubt." But the period for rechartering the old institution has passed, as Pennsylvania has wisely taken care to appropriate to herself the benefits of its large capital.

The question, then, for me to answer, is, whether, under the circumstances you state, if elected to the office of President, I would sign an act to charter another bank, I answer, I would, if it were clearly ascertained that the public interest in relation to the collection and disbursement of the revenue would materially suffer without one, and there were unequivocal manifestations of public opinion in its favor. I think, however, the experiment should be fairly tried, to ascertain whether the financial operations of the Government cannot be as well carried on without the aid of a national bank. If it is not necessary for that purpose, it does not appear to me that one can be constitutionally chartered. There is no construction which I can give the constitution which would authorize it, on the ground of affording facilities to commerce. The measure, if adopted, must have for its object the carrying into effect (facilitating at least the exercise of) some one of the powers positively granted to the General Government. If others flow from it, producing equal or greater advantages to the nation, so much the better; but these cannot be made the ground for justifying a recourse to it.

The excitement which has been produced by the Bank question, the number and respectability of those who deny the right to Congress to charter one, strongly recommended the course above suggested.

5th. I distinctly answer to this question, that, in my opinion, neither House of Congress can constitutionally expunge the Record of the proceedings of their predecessors.

The power to rescind certainly belongs to them; and is, for every public legitimate purpose, all that is necessary. The attempt to expunge a part of their journal, now making in the Senate of the United States, I am satisfied could never have been made but in a period of the highest party excitement, when the voice of reason and generous feeling is stifled by long protracted and bitter controversy.

In relation to the exercise of the veto power by the president, there is, I think, an important difference in opinion between the present Chief Magistrate and myself.—I express this opinion with less diffidence, because I believe mine is in strict accordance with those of all the previous Presidents to General Jackson.

The veto power, or the control of the Executive over the enactment of laws by the legislative body, was not unknown in the United States previously to the formation of the present Federal Constitution. It does not appear, however, to have been in much favor. The principle was to be found in but three of the State Constitutions; and in one of them (Massachusetts) was the Executive power lodged in the hands of a single Chief Magistrate. One other State (South Carolina) had, indeed, not only adopted this principle, but had given its single Executive Magistrate an absolute negative upon the acts of the Legislature. In all other instances it has been a qualified negative, like that of the United States.—The people of South Carolina seem, however, not to have been long pleased with this investment of power in their Governor, as it lasted but two years; having been adopted in 1776, and repealed in 1778; from which time the acts of the Legislature of that State have been entirely freed from Executive control. Since the adoption

of the Constitution of the United States, the veto principle has been adopted by several other States, and, until very lately, it seemed to be rapidly growing into favor.

Before we can form a correct opinion of the manner in which this power should be exercised it is proper to understand the reasons which have induced its adoption. In its theory, it is manifestly an innovation upon the first principle of Republican Government—that the majority should rule. Why should a single individual control the will of that majority? It will not be said that there is more probability of finding greater wisdom in the Executive chair than in the Halls of the Legislature. Nor can it possibly be supposed that an individual residing in the centre of an extensive country can be as well acquainted with the wants and wishes of a numerous people, as those who come immediately from amongst them—the partakers, for a portion of the year, in their various labors and employments, and the witnesses of the effects of the laws in their more minute as well as general operations.

As far, then, as it regards a knowledge of the wants and wishes of the people, wisdom to discover remedies for existing evils, and devising schemes for increasing the public prosperity, it would seem that the legislative bodies did not require the aid of an Executive Magistrate. But there is a principle, recognized by all the American Constitutions, which was unknown to the ancient republics. They all acknowledge rights in the minority, which cannot rightfully be taken from them. Experience has shown that in large assemblies these rights were not always respected. It would be in vain that they should be enumerated, and respect for them enjoined in the Constitution. A popular assembly, under the influence of that spirit of party which is always discoverable in a greater or less degree in all republics, might, and would as it was believed, sometimes disregard them. To guard against this danger, and to secure the rights of each individual, the expedient of creating a Department independent of the others, and amenable only to the laws, was adopted. Security was thus given against any palpable violation of the Constitution, to the injury of individuals, of a minority party. But it was still possible for a wilful and excited majority to enact laws of the greatest injustice and tyranny, without violating the letter of their charter.

And this I take to be the origin of the veto power, as well in the State Governments as that of the United States. It appears to have been the intention to create an umpire between the contending factions which had existed, it was believed and would continue to exist. If there was any propriety in adopting this principle in the Government of a State, all the reasons in favor of it existed in a tenfold degree for incorporating it in that body of the United States. The operations of the latter, extending over an immense tract of country, embracing the products of almost every climate, and that country divided too into a number of separate Governments, in many respects independent of each other and of the common federal bond, left but little hope that they could always be carried on in harmony.—It could not be doubted that sectional interests would at times predominate in the bosoms of the immediate representatives of the People and the States, and combinations formed destructive of the public good, or unjust and oppressive to a minority. Where could a power to check these local feelings, and to destroy the effects of unjust combinations, be better placed than in the hands of that department whose authority being derived from the same common sovereign, is co-ordinate with the rest, and which enjoys the great distinction of being at once the immediate representative of the whole People, as well as for each particular State?

In the former character, the interests of the whole community would be rigidly supported, and, in the latter, the rights of each member steadily maintained.—The representation from the State authorities in the Electoral Colleges, I consider one of the most felicitous features in the Constitution. It serves as an eternal memento to the Chief Magistrate that it is his duty to guard the interests of the weak against the unjust aggressions of the strong and powerful. From these premises, you will conclude that I consider the qualified veto upon the acts of the Legislature, conferred by the Constitution upon the President, as a conservative power, intended only to be used to secure the instrument itself from violation, or in times of high party excitement, to protect the rights of the minority, and the interests of the weaker members of the Union. Such, indeed is my opinion, and such we must believe to be the opinion, of nearly all the distinguished men who have filled the Executive Chair. If I were President of the United States, an act which did not involve either of the principles above enumerated, must have been passed under very peculiar circumstances of precipitancy or opposition to the known public will, to induce me to refuse to it any sanction.

If the opinion I have given of the motives of the framers of the Constitution, in giving the veto power to the President, is correct, it follows that they never could have expected that he who was constituted the umpire between contending factions should ever identify himself with the interests of one of them, and voluntarily raise himself from the proud eminence of leader of a nation to that of chief of a party. I can easily conceive the existence of a state of things by which the Chief Magistrate of a State may be forced to act upon party principles; but such a course is entirely opposed to all the obligations which the Constitution imposes on a President of the United States. The immense influence he possesses will always give to his party the preponderance, and

the very circumstance of its being an Executive party will be the cause of infusing more bitterness and vindictive feeling in these domestic contests. Under these circumstances, the qualified veto given by the Constitution may, if the President should think proper to change its character, become an absolute in practice as that possessed by the Kings of England and France. From the great variety of local interests acting upon the members of the two Houses of Congress, and from the difficulty of keeping all the individuals of a large party under the control of party discipline, laws will often be passed by small majorities adverse to the interests of the dominant party; but if the President should think proper to use the veto power for the purpose of promoting the interests of his party, it will be in vain to expect that a majority so large as two thirds in both Houses would be found in opposition to his wishes. In the hands of such a President, the qualified veto of the Constitution would in practice become absolute.

I have, upon another occasion, expressed my views upon the danger of a dominant Executive party. It may, perhaps, be said that the Chief Magistrate will find it impossible to avoid the influence of party spirit. Several of our Chief Magistrates, however, have been able to escape its influence; or, what is the same thing, to act as if they did not feel it. As one mode of avoiding it, it would be my aim to interfere with the legislation of Congress as little as possible.—The clause in the Constitution which makes it the duty of the President to give Congress information of the state of the Union, and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, could never be intended to make him the source of legislation. Information should always be frankly given, and recommendations upon such matters as come more immediately under his cognizance than theirs. But there it should end. If he should undertake to prepare the business of legislation for the action of Congress, or to assume the character of code maker for the nation, the personal interest which he will take in the success of his measures will necessarily convert him into a partisan, and will totally incapacitate him from performing the part of that impartial umpire, which is the character that I have supposed the Constitution intends him to assume when the acts passed by the Legislature are submitted to his decision. I do not think it by any means necessary that he should take the lead as a reformer, even when reformation is, in his opinion, necessary. Reformation will be never wanting when it is well understood that the power which wields the whole patronage of the nation will not oppose the reformation.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration and respect, sir, your humble servant,

W. H. HARRISON.

To the Hon. SHERROD WILLIAMS.

"IS HE RICH?"

Many a sigh is heaved—many a heart is broken—many a life is rendered miserable by the terrible infatuation which parents often manifest in choosing a life companion for their daughters. How is it possible for happiness to result from the union of two principles so diametrically opposed to each other in every point, as virtue is to vice?—And yet how often is wealth considered a better recommendation to a young man than virtue? How often is the first question which is asked respecting the suitor of a daughter, this—"Is he rich?"

"Is he rich?" Yes, he abounds in wealth; but does that afford any evidence that he will make a kind and affectionate husband?

"Is he rich?" Yes! "his clothing is purple and fine linen, and he fares sumptuously every day;" but can you infer from this that he is virtuous?

"Is he rich?" Yes! he has thousands floating on every ocean; but do not riches sometimes take to themselves wings and fly away? and will you consent that your daughter shall marry a man that has nothing to recommend him but his wealth?—Ah! beware; the gilded bait sometimes covers a barbed hook. Ask not then—"Is he rich?" but "Is he virtuous?" Ask not if he has wealth, but if he has honor, and do not sacrifice your daughter's peace for money.

Effect of Habit on the Infant Mind.—"I trust every thing to habit; habit, upon which all ages, the lawgiver, as well as the schoolmaster, has mainly placed reliance; habit, which makes every thing easy and easy all difficulties upon the deviation from the wonted course. Make sobriety a habit, and intemperance will be hateful and hard; make petulance a habit, and reckless profligacy will be as contrary to the nature of the child grown an adult, as the most atrocious crimes are to any of your lordships. Give a child a habit of sacredly regarding the truth—of carefully respecting the property of others—of scrupulously abstaining from all acts of impropriety which can involve him in distress; and he will just as little think of lying or cheating, or stealing, as of rushing into an element in which he cannot breathe."

A Buck was killed in this county during the late Snow, which weighed 172 lbs.—We never heard of such destruction among the Deer tribe; Venison is so plentiful with us as Pork. As for the Rabbits, there is scarcely one left to fall of the depredations committed upon their settlements by savage man.—*Rutherford County.*

"Why did Adam bite the apple?" asked a country schoolmaster of his pupil. "Because he had no knife," said the boy.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

From the Correspondence of the *Ball Register*.

JANUARY 14.

In the House yesterday, after the Journal had been read, Mr. Pickens of South Carolina, rose to notice an article in the Madisonian, which mentions a bargain being made between Duff Green and Blair & River in relation to the Public Printing, in which Green agrees for \$10,000 to secure to B. & R. the Printing of the House, by obtaining for them the support of the South Carolina Non-Resistors. Mr. P. denied having any thing to do with Duff Green or having any knowledge of this bargain.—Green had written to him stating that he would be a candidate for the Printing of the House, but he took no notice of his letter and did not mean to vote for him.

Mr. Cooper then finished his speech on the New Jersey Election, and was followed by Mr. East, of Pa.

The previous question having been put and carried, the main question of Mr. Campbell, for referring the whole subject of the New Jersey election, to the Committee of Elections was carried, Yeas 176; Nays 16.

The petitions from the several States, were then handed in. Amongst others, Mr. Lincoln presented sundry petitions praying for the abolition of Slavery in the district.

This gave rise to debate, Mr. Douglass insisting that the question should be first taken on its reception. Mr. Lincoln said he made no motion for reception, as he went on the ground, that the people, under the Constitution, had a right to send their petitions to the House.

After a good deal of irregular debate, the motion for laying the question of reception on the table, was carried 131 to 98.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. White, after reading the instructions which he had received from the Legislature of Tennessee, and the letter which he had written in answer thereto, resigned his seat in the Senate.

The bill for the armed occupation of Florida, was again discussed, and was re-committed to the Committee on Military affairs.

To-day, Mr. Omya Baker, the newly elected Member from Massachusetts, was qualified and took his seat.

After which, Mr. Lincoln moved to amend the Journal, in relation to the entry of the memorials which he had presented in relation to Slavery in the district, which motion after debate, was laid on the table.

Several Resolutions were then offered, with a view of fixing a rule for dealing with all petitions in relation to Slavery in future. But, after a long, irregular debate, nothing was done on the subject.

And the hour having arrived for taking up the special order of the day, viz: the Report of the select Committee on the Rules, of which Mr. Hoffman was Chairman, that business was entered upon, and the Report being read, was agreed to, except the last item, which relates to removal of the desks before the seats of members, after the adjournment of this session, which remains still to be acted upon. One important amendment to the Rules is, that whereas hitherto the Previous Question, when decided in the affirmative, has cut off all pending motions for amendment as well as all debate, it is hereafter to cut off debate only, and to bring the House to a direct question on each pending amendment, in their parliamentary order. The House will therefore be no longer subjected, as heretofore, to the necessity of adopting or rejecting measures of consequence proposed to them, without having first had an opportunity to amend, alter, or add to them.

The Senate, was to-day, principally engaged in debating the Sub Treasury Bill.—The discussion was not ended when the Senate rose.

Mr. Clay made an appeal to the candor of the Chairman of Ways and Means, to postpone the discussion of the important bill in relation to the Sub Treasury for some days, stating they were no less than five Senators waiting for so many of the States, and one of them from the great State which the gentleman himself represented.

All the satisfaction Mr. C. could get was, that the probability was, that the discussion of the bill would not be closed before the absent members arrived.

JANUARY 17.

At the opening of the House on Wednesday, Mr. Coles, of Va., moved that the following be added to the Standing Rules and Orders of the House:

"All petitions, memorials, and papers touching the abolition of slavery, or the buying, selling, or transferring of slaves in any State, District, or Territory of the United States, shall, upon their presentation, be laid on the table without being debated, printed, read or referred, and no further action whatever shall be had thereon."

Mr. Adams moved the following as a substitute:

"Every petition presented by the Speaker, or by any member, a brief or verbal statement of its contents shall be received, unless objection be made to its reception for special reason; and whenever objection shall be made to the reception of a petition, the name of the member objecting, and the reason of the objection, shall be entered upon the Journal. The question in every such case shall be, Shall the petition be received? and no petition shall be rejected but by a majority of the members present."

On these propositions, considerable debate arose. Mr. Slade denied that Mr. Coles' resolution was in order. The Chair said it was. Mr. Vanderpool appealed from the decision

of the Chair. The motion of the Chair was sustained, and Mr. Blair's speech was held on the table.

The question was at length put on Mr. Thompson's motion to lay Mr. Colquitt's resolution on the table and carried, 102 yeas to 98.

Mr. W. Thompson then offered the following proposition:

Upon the presentation of any memorial or petition, praying for the abolition of slavery in the slave trade in any District, Territory, or State of the Union, and upon the presentation of any resolution or other paper touching these subjects, the question of the reception of such memorial, petition, resolution, or paper shall be considered as made, and the question of its reception shall be laid upon the table without debate or further action of the House.

Mr. Monroe, of New York, after obtaining a withdrawal of the motion for the previous question, offered the following as an amendment to the motion of the gentleman from S. Carolina. Strike out all after the word "Resolved," and insert:

"That all petitions, memorials, resolutions, and addresses of every description, touching the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in the States or Territories, or in any manner relating to the existence of slavery or the slave trade in the United States, be referred, without debate, to a select committee, with instructions to consider and report thereon."

After considerable debate, the question of Mr. M.'s proposition was taken, and negatived, 87 to 72.

On Wednesday, the Senate continued its debate on the Sub-Treasury. The only question decided, respected the salary of the Treasurer of New Orleans. It was first proposed by the friends of the bill, to make it \$4,000, double of what it now is. It was afterwards agreed to make it \$3,000.

Mr. Sever moved to reconsider the salary to be allowed the Receiver General. If the New Orleans Officer received \$3,000, the New York Officer ought to have \$4,000. The motion was lost, 21 to 20.

On Thursday, the business first in order was the report of the Select Committee on the Rules and Orders of the House, and Mr. W. Thompson's resolution touching Slavery.

Mr. Cooper, of Geo., was entitled to the floor; but, on his rising, Mr. Mitchell, of New York, begged he would indulge him in the liberty of noticing an article which had appeared in the Globe, involving him very unpleasantly, in something like a fraud, connected with Duff Green. Mr. M. said what he had done in the business, had proceeded from nothing, but fair motives. It was his wish to prevent the business of the Printing of the House from going into the hands of Blair & Rives, and he feared, without a third Candidate, who could obtain the nullifying votes of the South, this could not be done. Mr. M. acknowledged that he had said nothing to Gales & Seaton on this subject, until he received Green's reply, who accepted the proposition. Those gentlemen immediately answered Mr. M. that they declined entering into any contract with Duff Green on the subject of the Public Printing; but if, for the purpose of furthering their interest, he had pledged himself in any pecuniary consideration, they would feel bound to endeavor to release him from it. Mr. Fisher's name (from your State) had something to do in the Correspondence, but it did not appear clearly what. The Speaker had also heard of the proposition, but had told Mr. Fisher that he did not approve it. In some remarks, which Mr. Fisher made on the subject, he acknowledged that he had himself communicated the account of this transaction to the Globe.

The House then resumed the consideration of Mr. W. Thompson's proposed amendment, and Mr. Cooper proceeded with his speech. After he sat down, two or three other members spoke on it.

On motion of Mr. Rott, the present Rules of the House were continued for one week. Mr. Colquitt, of Geo., moved the adjournment, and is consequently entitled to the floor.

In the Senate, a number of petitions were presented, and among them one by Mr. Clay, from the American Silk Society. In doing so, he stated that there is scarcely any production in this country, more important to be attended to than that of the growth and manufacture of silk. As an agricultural article, it is adapted, he said, to all parts of the U. States; and among the causes which have occasioned embarrassment in the mercantile world, nothing has operated to a greater extent than our excessive importations of which, from \$12,000 to \$20,000 are for silk importations alone, which can be raised at home, with little labor. If he had the power, he would, at once, impose a duty on imported silk equal to the maximum of 20 per cent. allowed by the Compromise Act. The Memorial was referred.

Mr. Calhoun embraced the occasion of making some general remarks on the financial Affairs of the Country. Mr. Clay objected to go into this subject, until it was fairly before them.

In the House of Representatives, to-day, after receiving some further communications respecting the alleged bargain with Duff Green.

Mr. Colquitt rose and supported at length, the Resolution of Mr. Thompson, of S. C., after which, Mr. Blair rose in reply.

Mr. Gentry gave notice, that he should, to-morrow, or some day soon, bring in a bill providing for the assumption of certain debts of the States, and for the appropriation of the proceeds of the Public Lands for the payment thereof.

In the Senate, the Treasury bill was further amended, and a debate took place on the principles of Currency and Political Economy. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, 24 yeas to 18—both your Senators voting in favor of the bill.

On Thursday, the Senate did not sit to-day.

Mr. Mitchell, of New York, in order to set down all the malignant slanders which had been circulated from his having written a certain letter to Gen. Duff Green, in relation to the Public Printing of the House, placed both the letter and its answer before the House.

The House then proceeded to the order of the day, which was the Resolution of Mr. Thompson, of S. C., as to the manner of disposing of Abolition memorials, &c. when Mr. Blair, of Vermont, took the floor, in favor of the right of petition, and occupied the whole of the sitting, without drawing his argument to a conclusion.

JANUARY 20.

The Journal being read, Mr. Blair rose and resumed his speech of Saturday on Mr. Thompson's Resolution, and concluded at a little before 3 o'clock.

Mr. Garland, of Va. obtained the floor. Mr. R. Garland asked Mr. G. to give way to enable him to read a proposition which he desired to submit as an amendment.

Mr. Alford objected. After some further conversation, a motion to adjourn prevailed.

The Senate, to-day, passed the bill providing for the occupation of Florida by armed settlers, after a speech from Mr. Preston in opposition to it. If any efficient measure should be brought forward that he could approve, he would give it his support. This measure, he presumed, would meet its fate in the other House.

The Sub-Treasury bill was read a third time, and on the question, shall this bill pass? Mr. Clay rose and addressed the Senate at great length; when, on motion of Mr. Walker, the Senate adjourned.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

JANUARY 20.

The miscellaneous business of the morning was unimportant. Among the petitions presented was one by Mr. Wright, from the Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, praying for such a change of existing law, as would allow them a remission of the duties on Coal. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. Strange offered a resolution to allow the newspapers which publish the laws of the U. States to be circulated free of postage in the States wherein they are published. This proposition will be considered to-morrow.

THE BILL FOR THE ARMED OCCUPATION OF FLORIDA—SUB-TREASURY BILL.

The Senate Chamber was filled in every part at an early hour to-day. While I write, the ladies' gallery presents a remarkably brilliant assemblage of youth and beauty—fair forms and beaming faces. A more captivating circle could hardly be exhibited by any city in the world. The men's gallery is equally crowded, while on the floor, about half the members of the House are occupying every privileged seat, and almost every inch of standing room. It is rumored that Mr. Clay will speak on the Sub-Treasury. Whispers such a report, and it flies on the wings of the wind, and forth with every passage and stairway to every part of the Chamber is besieged by the numberless admirers of his eloquence.

There was some feeling of disappointment, when the bill for the Armed Occupation of Florida, was first called up, but that was instantly removed, when the Vice President having announced that the bill having been read three times, was now on its final passage, Mr. Preston of S. C., rose and spoke with his characteristic spirit and impressiveness, against the bill, recapitulating the arguments urged against this Government scheme, during previous stages of the discussion.

He contended that military operations against the Florida Indians were necessary—and this bill provided for nothing efficient of that kind.

He also remarked that if the Administration would bring forward an efficient measure, he would go most heartily for it. This bill, he predicted, would fail to become a law. The friends of Florida in the other House would be roused, and never allow it to pass that body. They would insist upon some other mode of operation.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill; and was carried in the affirmative as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Culbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Morton, Nicholas, Pierce, Rives, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Walker, Williams, Wright, Young—34.

NAYS—Messrs. Bates, Clay of Kentucky, Crittenden, Davis, Dixon, Knight, Merrick, Phelps, Prentiss, Preston, Smith of Indiana, Strang, White—14.

The Sub-Treasury Bill, was then taken up, and Mr. Clay rose and said that he felt it to be his duty, before the final vote was taken on this bill, not to make a speech, but to say a few truths about it. He came to the Senate this morning, though suffering from indisposition, resolved, if the measure was pressed, to execute this intention. This bill, said he, is to pass this body. The decree has gone forth! It is a decree of urgency, too. The little delay of one week which was asked for, to give time for the filling up of vacancies in these seats, for the arrival of Senators who will be elected, has been refused—I was going to say, scornfully refused—by the decree. It has been refused, by the votes of two Senators who do not truly represent the sentiments of their constituents, and in the absence of two who, if here, would justly and faithfully represent those sentiments. The bill is to pass, also, by a majority which is less than a majority of the Senate. Yes, sir; a measure more direful than any which has ever become a law in this country, is to be sent forth from the Senate by less than a majority! Nay, sir, if the two Senators from Tennessee had adhered to their seats with the mass tenacity that some Senators on the other side have exhibited in adhering to their seats, and if the delay which was solicited had been granted, there would have been a majority against the bill!

After these and other preliminary observations, Mr. Clay began to consider the bill in view of its adaptation to the present crisis. What, he asked, is the present condition of our people? Sir, there is one general prevailing disease from one end of the country to the other. All our great staples have declined in price, and are declining. The country presents the image of a body in which one half has been struck with palsy; for in one half there has been a suspension of business operations and trade, and of specie payments.

[Those who are acquainted with Mr. Clay's powers of picturesque and pathetic eloquence, need no assurance that, in presenting a sketch of the present embarrassments and distress, he produced a powerful impression.]

He wished to Heaven that, in this gloom, we could see one gleam of light to a prospect of happiness restored and prosperity returned. But so far from improving the price of all our staples, they will go down; and the continued depression, would result not from want of markets—but from inability to get these staples to market. On this point, Mr. Clay dealt with great succinctness and effect. He never had known such a season of distress as that which had just passed, or that which yet lies before us. Every part of our country is now bleeding; and the only men who regarded it with unconcern, is he who might do most to remedy the evil. The physician of the White House is the only man who contemplates this wide scene of ruin and misery, without sympathy, without feeling, without any emotions but those connected with his own interests or those of his partisans.

Mr. Clay then referred to the causes of this state of things; and prominent among them he placed the removal of the deposits, and that series of mismanagement, the finances, the commerce, and all the business interests of the country, which marked the course of the last Administration, and continues to be the policy of the dominant party. From this review, he turned to ask what remedy for these evils was proposed by those invested with the powers of Government? The Sub-Treasury bill!

He examined it first as its friends represent it. What is it? Does it propose any relief? Does it hold out any ground of hope? Does it tender any consolation or comfort to an oppressed people? No sir; it is simply a bill to exact from the people specie in payment of dues to the Government, and to pay out specie to all who have demands on the Government. This is all. After all its numberless sections, its cumbersome machinery, it pretends to hold out nothing more.

This remedy does not meet the disease. It leaves the people to all the unmeted currencies in the States, and, indeed, does not propose to do any thing for them. All its preparations and provisions for receivers general, treasurers, safes, and all its paraphernalia, are solely designed for the purpose of receiving and paying in specie.

But it not only fails to do any good to the people. It aggravated, the mischief, by warring on the only institutions which do attempt to afford to the country a sound and equal currency. We have indeed lectures and homilies enough about the measure, about the currency—hard money, &c. and we have the illustrious example of Cuba and Spain, and China, and other hard money countries, presented by the President to the Senate and by the Executive, and the Senate, to the press, and through it to their partisans, in all parts of the Union. But our rulers have done nothing worthy of practical statesmen. They have not considered the wants and sufferings of the Nation, and not undertaken, as they ought to have done, practical cures for the evils.

Mr. Clay here gave a severe rebuke to those who have made the Senate Chamber a hall of professorship, to lecture and to censure the States for their proceeding, in regard to the currency. He demanded to know how men, who are eternally pretending and boasting to be the sole advocates and supporters of State Rights' principles, could stand up here, and hurl their denunciations day after day at the sovereign States of this Union, on account of the course they have thought or may think fit to pursue.

After dwelling on this point for some time, he declared that the Government could not get rid of the banking system. It is here fixed as the rock embedded in the mountains, which divide the different parts of the Union, and therefore it would become a practical statement to look at the actual state of things, and in his opinion, Government must legislate with reference to a banking system, whose continuance is inevitable, and cannot be prevented by all the speeches and manœuvres in this chamber or out of this chamber.

Mr. Clay referred incidentally to the establishment of a National Bank. He did not intend to propose such an institution, but he believed it essential to the proper administration of the finances of this country, and hoped that when the people's voice was heard, calling for it unequivocally, as he believed it soon would—that voice would be obeyed.

One of the most striking and impressive parts of his speech was, that in which he noticed the extraordinary arguments in behalf of the bill urged by some of the Administration Senators; and principally by Mr. Buchanan, on Friday last, founded on their newly discovered maxim of safety and increased happiness to the people of this country, by bringing down the wages of labor. For the first time it was then boldly announced, that one object of the measure and one of its principal recommendations is, that it will enable the capitalists engaged in manufactures of every description to contend advantageously with foreigners for supplying the markets of the world by reducing the wages of the laboring man in his employment.

The great boast of Jackson was, that his measures were calculated to prevent the rich from becoming richer, and the poor from becoming poorer. Our new doctors have reversed his policy entirely, and boldly proclaim their plan and their determination to be to make the poor poorer, for the purpose of making the rich richer. Truly did Mr. Clay declare, that way of reasoning gave to the bill in strong light a character more infamous than any in which it had yet been presented.

He denied the principle that the reduction of wages was an indication of prosperity. On the contrary, it was a permanent high rate of wages, which gave that indication. So, also, on a financial aspect, a permanent high rate of interest—a permanent or fluctuating rate of interest—but a permanent one, shows the prosperity of a country. [This view was illustrated with singular felicity, conciseness and power.]

He concluded with the declaration, that that country is most flourishing when the prices of labor are highest. In connection with this branch of the subject, Mr. Clay referred, by way of illustration, to a remark of the celebrated Editor of the Edinburgh Review, Francis Jeffrey (now Lord Jeffrey), who visited this country many years ago, and on leaving it said—"This is the heaven of the poor man, but the hell of the rich!" With all its extravagances, the observation showed that the illustrious Reviewer had been struck with one of the greatest marks and evidences of a prosperous population, the high rate of wages, and the consequent addition the poor man obtained, to the comforts which he could procure in any other land the sun shines on.

It is from this state of ease and happiness, so different from the condition of the working men of the rest of the world, that this pestiferous bill proposes to strike down the free, hardy, industrious and enterprising laborers of America. It proposes to reduce them to an equality with the half-fed, half-clothed, impoverished and uneducated laborers of most of the nations of insular and continental Europe.

Sir, and Mr. Clay, (throwing down the copy of the bill which he had held in his hand,) I pass from this measure; but I hope the country will not soon pass from it. I trust the people will continue to consider and discuss it; and when the day of reckoning comes, and I sincerely believe it will be the 4th day of March, 1841, they will not forget that one main object of this leading measure avowed here, was to give to the poor man only so much for his labor as would enable him to procure a bare subsistence, that the rich might have his goods produced at so cheap a rate as to permit him to compete advantageously with the foreign manufacturers in the markets of Europe.

Mr. Clay alluded to the remarks of the President, in his message, on the control exercised over the financial concerns, and the business of the country, by the Bank of England. He shared completely, he said, in the dissatisfaction which the President manifested at this display of power exerted by a Foreign Institution; and he confessed his mortification, too, that the people of this country looked with a far deeper and more absorbing interest for the arrival of a British steam ship than they did for the news from Washington. And why is this, but because the American people have been taught to hope for nothing—to look for nothing, from the capital and the Government of their own country.

But why is this power of the Bank of England so controlling? He attributed it to the war of the Government on the institutions of this country.

Was it (he asked) ever feared or complained of during the existence of the National Bank of the United States? Never—until you had run down the institution you called "the Monster," and left us to the mercy of numberless monsters in every part of the Union.

Mr. Clay reviewed the measures and doctrines of the Administration in relation to the United States Bank, and the State Banks, and in speaking of this Administration, he reminded the country that the same measures were on the throne for the last eleven years—Charles the second after Charles the first, Martin Van Buren after Andrew Jackson. He spoke of the war against the national institutions;—and the terms of high eulogium with which they then praised and bepraised the State Institutions. Having succeeded in destroying them, they soon began to denounce and declaim against the British monster.

The principal cause of the power exerted by the Bank of England over the financial affairs of the country, was as he had stated before, that we have been buying too much and making too little. If we wish to get rid of this foreign power, let us not run too much in debt to them. One of his principal objects in wishing to establish an efficient system of protection for our manufacturers, was to break down this foreign control.

Mr. Clay then proceeded to another view of the measure, to exhibit which was his principal purpose in addressing the Senate;—namely, that of its being a scheme for the establishment of a Government Bank. His exposition and reasoning on this branch manifested as high powers of argumentation, as his captivating and impressive eloquence is universally acknowledged.

In connection with this he spoke of the inevitable tendency of the bill to increase Executive patronage and power; and closed with an earnest prayer, that the day of reckoning with the men now in power might not be delayed beyond the year 1841.

When Mr. Clay finished, it was universally expected that Mr. Buchanan, to whose arguments a great portion of his speech was addressed, would reply. The distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania had been taking notes also, very busily; and as he is always courteous in his manner to political opponents, and shows great tact and talent in the development of his views, the most of Mr. Clay's auditors would have been greatly interested by his answer. But the audience were denied the pleasure of beholding an exciting intellectual encounter, and Mr. Clay himself prevented from experiencing what the great Scottish poet and novelist called

"The stern joy which warriors feel
In foam worthy of their steel."

by the appearance on the stage of little Walker of Mississippi, who never loses an opportunity of talking at Mr. Clay;—with no other view I dare swear, than to see flourishing in the newspapers and pamphlets, "Mr. Walker's Speech in reply to Henry Clay!" &c.

The moment this gentleman rose, the crowd began to move;—and the more he talked, the more the tide of out-goes from the Chamber swelled, and swelled—till at last, he thought of moving an adjournment, which was agreed to. Mr. Walker has the floor for to-morrow.

A SPECIAL MESSAGE.

Governor PENNINGTON, of New Jersey, has sent a special Message to the Legislature of that State, relative to the high-handed measure of the House of Representatives, in denying to his State five states of her lawful Representatives in that body. We subjoin the closing paragraph:

"I have thus presented to you my views of this case. I feel it to be a polluting circumstance; nothing but a most unprovoked violation of our rights as a State and impeachment of our character as a people. What action you may think proper to take upon it, cannot be left to your judgment and sound discretion. As the immediate representation of the people, you best know their feelings and their wishes. If there be not a deep and settled feeling of injury in the minds of the people, I have not properly appreciated their character. It is not among the least alarming features of the case, that the question has always been carried against the rights of the people of New Jersey by a party vote. I trust, gentlemen, you will vindicate the sacred honor and violated rights of the State, in firm and timely tones."

That you will enter your solemn protest before the country, against the usurped powers of Congress, and call upon them even now to reconsider and reverse an act which can only tend to alienate the feelings of a State against the most devoted to the Union. I would now and forever deny the power of Congress to bind this State by her acts, while she denies to a representation in that body. There will be but one feeling with your sister States. They cannot but see in this act towards New Jersey, what may be their own fate whenever, for party purposes, the like action towards them shall seem expedient. They should be called on to declare their opinions on the powers now for the first time asserted on the floor of Congress. While I am satisfied that, respecting the wounded feelings of the people, you cannot be in too strong terms, the whole of this proceeding, as unconstitutional, illegal and void, I would still desire that you may be led into no violent or indecent action. The people in New Jersey are friends to their country, and will abide by her fortunes for weal or for woe. I would now take leave from your patriotism as well as from your feelings; knowing that it is always more noble to suffer wrong than to do wrong, and in the hope that the day will yet come when our public councils will be guided by men who will regard the Congress, the laws, the rights of the States, the peace and harmony of this country. WM. PENNINGTON.

Trenton, January 15, 1840.

A BRIEF REMINISCENCE.

The importance to the South of the votes given by General Harrison on the Missouri and Arkansas question in 1820—1, do not seem to be properly appreciated. This proceeds, no doubt, from the fact that nearly 20 years have elapsed since these votes were given, and that many, very many of those who participated in the feelings and excitement of that day, have passed out of existence. But certain it is, that nothing has ever occurred since the formation of this Union, of more decided importance to the entire South than the single vote of General Harrison on that very subject. What was the full scope and extent of those questions? Missouri and Arkansas had been, while they were territories, open to all the inhabitants of the United States, and a flood of population had poured into them from the South. Southern men had gone thither with their slaves, purchased lands and settled. When Missouri asked for admission into the Union "upon an equal footing with the old States," the proposition was made not to admit her unless she would by her Constitution stipulate that no more slaves should be introduced within her limits, and that she should, moreover, declare free, without making any compensation to the owners, all slaves already within her limits;—and at the same time it was proposed that slavery should be forever prohibited and abolished in Arkansas.

Thus was the greatest injustice intended to be committed on the actual settler, at the same time that the right of self-government was denied to the citizens of Missouri. The whole North, and the entire slave-holding West rallied in favor of these propositions, with the exception of three men. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON of Ohio; Mr. KINSY, of New Jersey, and Mr. MOOR, of Pennsylvania;—and through their instrumentality was a gross injustice prevented, the Constitution preserved, and the rights of the South maintained. The measure was defeated by a single vote! But for these votes, the South would have been stripped of all influence in the Government; for Missouri, Arkansas, and the two Floridas, constituting sooner or later, four States, and giving a large representation in the House of Representatives, and eight Senators, would have been lost to the South. Should not Southern gratitude have combined the names of these three men in its heart of hearts? Mr. Moor was appointed by Mr. Monroe the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, and Gen. Harrison, uniting this claim upon National gratitude along with others of a high and imposing character, is now a candidate for the high office of President of the United States.

With this historical fact before them, the hirings of the Administration press charge him with abolition, while they support the very man, Martin Van Buren, who was chiefly instrumental in aiming the blow which was designed to strike down Southern prosperity and Southern influence, against all principles of justice and every provision of the Constitution.—*Norfolk Herald.*

The Locofoco philosophy is to make every thing a subject of rejoicing. The editor of the State Paper says that, on the whole, he is glad his party were defeated in New York, because, if they had not been—something else would have been "to pay." It was pretty much so with old father Hodge, over the mountain. His son Ben came in one day and said:

"Father, that old black sheep has got two lambs."
"Good," says the old man, "that's the most profitable sheep on the farm."
"But one on 'em's dead, added Ben."
"I'm glad on't," says the father, "it'll be better for the old sheep."
"But 'tother's dead too," says Ben.
"So much the better," rejoins Hodge, "she'll make a grand piece of mutton in the fall."

"Yes—but the old sheep's dead too," exclaims Ben.
"Dead!—dead!—what, the old sheep dead?" cries old Hodge, "that's good, darn her!—she always was an ugly old scamp."
—*Middlebury People's Paper.*

When we are alone, we have our thoughts to watch in our families, our temper; and in society, our sunny tongue.

Mr. Grundy has just learned the secret of Mr. Grundy's constitutional scruple—his constitutional trip to Nashville, Tennessee, and resolution. It seems that (Mr. G.) belonging to the Calhoun faction, and thus Mr. Grundy, consequently, would have objected to his taking his seat as Senator under the circumstances of the case.—Mr. Grundy heard this, and the coming old fox slips off to Nashville, becomes a life Tennesseean, and is re-elected after a manner and form which leave no room for the caviller of Missouri to find objection on.—*Will. Ad.*

Important Decision.—By the new Constitution of Mississippi, the introduction of Slaves into that State as Merchandise for sale, is prohibited from and after the 1st of May 1838. Under this provision the Federal Court at Jackson, Judge Gholson presiding, has decided in a case brought before it on this issue, that all contracts for the sale of slaves into the State of Mississippi and sold as merchandise, subsequent to the above date, are null and void. This decision is estimated, will affect contracts existing in that State to the amount of two millions of dollars.

Death in the Doctor's Prison.—The late New Hampshire Agent, printed at Dover, makes the following announcement:

"Died, at the common jail of this town, where he had been confined for debt, and, after having taken the benefit of the act for the relief of poor debtors, retained as security for the payment of his board bill, on the 23d inst. Mr. Ebenezer Eaton, (aged 65 years)—a soldier of the last war, whose valor won for him the scars which adorned from his country a pension of \$45 a year. The case of Mr. Eaton was a hard one—the object of charity in the eye of the General Government, for the performance of arduous duties and the peril of his life in defense of the country, in the service of which he was disabled—his days dwindled to the shortest span; his incarceration cannot be viewed in any other light than that of the most unfeeling and heartless tyranny. Had he been young, had he given evidence of having concealed property, the case would have been different. But this was not pretended. And for the crime of being indebted to a man who must have known his circumstances long ago, he was cast into prison, the last abiding place of the felon, the incendiary, and the cut throat, to drop and die as one whose hand had been turned against his brother and his country.—'Shame, where is thy blush?' 'Law, where lingereth thy justice?'"

The Brig Herald, of Boston, burnt at sea, and five lives lost.—We have received, via Rio de Janeiro, advices from Pernambuco to November 4th, which state that the brig Herald, Captain Howes, of and for Boston from Calcutta, took fire below in lat. 4 30 south, lon. 25 26 west, and was soon destroyed, together with five persons who were unable to escape. Among the sufferers were Messrs. Packman, Irving, and Bell, passengers, and Samuel Nash, first mate. The launch boat, containing the remainder of the crew, arrived within a few miles of Pernambuco, after being at sea six days. Captain Howes and Mr. W. Austin had arrived at Pernambuco.

In Boston, the other day, a horse, attached to a wagon, ran away down a crowded street at a furious rate. A man named Guinea, at the imminent hazard of his life, caught and held on to the animal till he forced him to stop. In return for conduct which had won the admiration of all beholders, the owner of the horse, the vehicle, and its contents, gave their preserver—a quarter! The Editor of the Transcript says "it is the first time he ever heard that a Guinea was worth but one and sixpence." Very good; but not equal to Burns' capital joke. He was passing along the quay at Glasgow, when one of the merchants fell overboard, and was about to sink for the last time, when he was rescued by a daring young sailor. He was rewarded with a shilling, and the indignation was very general in consequence. "I hope," said the poet, "you will allow the gentleman to be the best judge of the value of his own life."

Dr. Franklin's mode of lending money.—I send you herewith a bill for ten louis d'ors. I do not pretend to give much. I only lend it to you. When you shall return to your country, you cannot fail of getting into some business that will in time enable you to pay all your debts. In that case, when you meet with another honest man in similar distress, you must pay him by lending the money to him, enjoying him to discharge the debt by a like operation, when he shall meet with such another opportunity. I hope it may thus go through many hands before it meets with a hand to stop its progress. This is a trick of mine for doing a good deal with a little money. I am not rich enough to afford much in good works, and am obliged to be cunning and make the most of a little.

Appearance.—It is a remarkable fact that every animal when dressed in human apparel resembles mankind very strikingly in features. Put a frisk, smart and sprightly pig on a pig, and it looks like an old woman of fifty. A bull dressed in an overcoat would resemble a lawyer. The few ribbons round a cat, and put a fan in her paw, and a boarding school miss is represented. A cockerel in uniform is a general to the life. A blood hound with a drab coat and a brim, would resemble a quaker. The features of a tiger would suit to mind those of a sailor. A hedge hog looks like a miser. Dress a monkey in a frock coat, cut off his tail, and trim its whiskers, and you have a Broadway dandy.

"In all ages, and in all countries, it has been observed, that the cultivators of the soil are those who are the least willing to part with their rights, and submit to the will of a master." W. H. HARRISON.

The People of the United States—May they ever remember that to preserve their liberties, they must do their own voting and their own fighting. W. H. HARRISON.

Deferred Articles

BOREAL SENTIMENT.

After General Harrison, with the North-western army, had destroyed the Indian villages from which the ruthless border of savages had issued which murdered our men at the River Raisin, he issued a proclamation to his army on the 2d of January, 1810, giving details of his killed and wounded, and exhorting his soldiers to mercy on the vanquished foe. He says:

"It is with the strongest pleasure that your general has heard that the most punctilious observance was paid to his orders: not only in saving the women and children of the enemy, but in sparing all the warriors who seemed to resist; and that even when vigorously attacked by the enemy, the blood of mercy prevailed over every sentiment of their own danger, and this heroic conduct respected the lives of their prisoners. The General believes that humanity and true bravery are inseparable. The rights of war are many times, indeed, make a severe retaliation necessary; but the advantages which attend a frequent recurrence to an uncertain and not to be depended on the Indians, which Providence cannot fail to shed upon the efforts of the Christian soldier who is in battle a lion, but the battle once ended, in mercy a lamb? Let an account of the murdered innocents be opened in the records of Heaven against our enemies alone. The American soldier will follow the example of his General, and neither the sword of the one will be raised against the helpless of the other, nor the gold of the other paid for the souls of a man and a woman."

Such sentiments show the inherent goodness of Gen. Harrison's heart. The victory he achieved told to the world his military skill and his fearless courage, while this proclamation manifested his wise benevolence. Well would it have been if the same lenity had been shown to the Indians in other parts of our country; but another and a contrary spirit was exercised by other generals in their contests with the Indians, and opposite results are palpably visible. The Northwestern Indians, whom Harrison subdued, though far more numerous and warlike, have trusted us, and never rebelled, except when started, and defrauded, and robbed, as the Secs were by the Indian agents appointed by our late President. The Seminoles have hated us, and will hate us forever; and now, when twenty millions have been spent in vain to subdue a handful of these Indians, the Administration cannot drive them out without the aid of bloodhounds. Will the bloodhounds do better than the mild measures of the "good and gallant Harrison?"

A Double Murder.—We learn from the Georgia Messenger that the following horrible occurrences took place at Americus, in Sumpter county, on the 9th of December: "George Robertson, a candidate for sheriff, struck John Kimmy, the present sheriff, across the head with a Bowie knife, and wounded him severely. Kimmy then shot Robertson through the body, and escaped into the yard of Mr. Gore's hotel, and crept under the house. He was pursued by James Shearn, with a pistol, and after some search, traced by the blood to his hiding place. Kimmy begged him not to kill him, but Shearn shot him deliberately through the body. Robertson survived his wound a few hours, and Kimmy about two days. Shearn made his escape, and also another individual by the name of Wm. Sims, who was involved in accessory to the murder."

Native Silk.—We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of a variety of beautiful specimens of manufactured silk from Dr. Elias Marks, of Barhamville, S. C. They are from Beaver Co., Pennsylvania, and comprise silk for ladies' dresses—vestings—ribbons, &c., and a handsome specimen of velvet—and appear to us of superior texture. They may be seen at the office of the Editor.—*Carolina Planter.*

An Extraordinary Acre.—Mr. David Burnett of this County, raised during the last season, from one acre of ground, one hundred and forty bushels of corn and one thousand pumpkins! We doubt whether an instance of an acre equally prolific, can be cited in the State.—*Knoxville Register.*

NOTICE.

The subscriber again, and for the last time, respectfully requests those indebted to him, to come forward immediately and settle their accounts. Those who cannot pay, can at least close their accounts by Note. Such as do not avail themselves of this notice by the first day of March next, will after that time be called on by an officer.

STEN. FOX.

Jan. 28, 1840.

NOTICE.

On Tuesday, the 11th day of February next, I will sell at the late residence of Samuel Caldwell, dec'd., in Lincoln county, near the Tuckahoe Ford, on a credit of twelve months,

Eleven Likely

Young Negroes,

one of them a good Carpenter.



Horses, Cattle, Hogs.

Two Road Wagons, Farming Tools,

One set of Blacksmith Tools,

Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

T. C. CALDWELL, Adm'r.

Jan. 28, 1840.

N. B. All persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise they will be paid in bar of their recovery; all persons indebted to the estate will please settle them immediately.

F. C. CALDWELL, Adm'r.

THOMAS A. ALEXANDER

INFORMS his patients and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

at the stand formerly occupied by Alexander & Jamison, where he will be happy to receive the orders of his friends.

He offers himself that by strict attention to business, he will continue to receive a share of the liberal patronage enjoyed by the late firm.

GOODFITS warranted in all cases.

Aug. 2, 1839.

TRUST SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by John Russell, and for the purpose therein mentioned, I will sell, on a credit of 12 months, the following property. On Monday, the 10th of February next, I will sell in the town of Columbia, the entire stock:

Goods,

Wares and Merchandise.

of John Russell, together with his three horses and dwelling, situated on the Court-House square, a good stand for Merchandising.

—ALSO—

On Thursday, the 13th of February next, I will sell at the residence of John Russell, six acres south of Concord, the Plantation whereon the said Russell now resides, (sold by Judge of real Estate, to be one of the best plantations in the county,) with every necessary building for comfort, containing about 210 acres, more or less.

—ALSO—

One other tract of Land, containing about 200 acres, lying on the waters of Clear Creek, adjoining John Ford and others, supposed to be rich with GOLD.

—ALSO—

One Negro Man,

said to be one of the best Blacksmiths in the county, and

One Negro Woman,

HEAD OF THREE HORSES, MULES,

A large stock of CATTLE AND HOGS,

a large quantity of Wheat, Corn & Cotton, all the Household Furniture, which is valuable,

One set of Blacksmith Tools, Cotton Gin,

Thrashing Machine and Running Gear.

The above sales will positively take place, and continue from day to day until all is sold.

KIAH P. HARRIS, Trustee.

—All those indebted to John Russell by Note or Book Account, must make payment to me before the sale, or their Notes and Accounts will be placed indifferently in the hands of an Officer for collection.

K. P. HARRIS, Trustee.

Jan. 24, 1840.

NOTICE.

HAVING been qualified as Administrator of the estate of Robert Besty, dec'd., I will sell at public sale, on a credit of one year, at the late residence of said deceased, near the Tuckahoe Ford, Lincoln county, on Thursday and Friday, the 13th and 14th of February next, the following property belonging to the estate of said deceased, viz:

Twelve Likely

Young Negroes,

all the stock of HORSES,

CATTLE, HOGS,

Corn, Fodder, one Still and vessels,

One Road Wagon, Farming Tools,

Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.

R. M. ALEXANDER, Adm'r.

Jan. 22, 1840.

N. B. All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be paid in bar; and those indebted, are requested to make payment.

R. M. A. Adm'r.

NAILS & IRON.

THE Subscriber gives notice that they have commenced business; they have in stock, Forge and Nail Machines in full operation and can in a short time be able to fill any order with which they may be favored at their former prices.

FULENWIJDER & BURTON.

Lincoln co., Jan. 28, 1840.

State of North-Carolina,

IN EQUITY—August Term, 1839.

William Davidson

Isaac T. Avery, Robert Johnston, John Hoke and David Hamour.

THIS case being referred to the Clerk and Master to ascertain what amount of stock was due to the Catawba Navigation Company, at the time of bringing this suit at law, and by whom, and what amount is now due, and who were the Directors of said Company, &c. The Clerk and Master therefore take notice, that on the 25th day of February next, I will proceed to take said account, at my office in Charlotte, and where they may attend.

By order, D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

Jan. 23, 1840. Price adv. \$60 c21

50,000 genuine Morus Multi-

caulis for Sale.

THE subscriber is now prepared to make contracts for the delivery of this valuable tree (for food for the silk worm) in the fall. As there has been and still will be many frauds practiced upon the unsuspecting, the subscriber warrants these new offered to be of the genuine kind, his original stock was obtained from Gideon B. Smith, of Baltimore, nine years ago, and are a part of the tree that that gentleman has spoken often about in his writings, being the first ever brought to the United States. The tree has been growing in an exposed situation since first obtained, and being now acclimated is preferable to those lately introduced into the country. It will also be cultivated by myself the present year and every care will be taken to render the tree good, and every necessary instruction given to purchasers upon the cultivation of the same. As the Tree is in great demand and the season about to close for obtaining it, this year, those wishing to purchase would do well to speak in time, and that there may be no disappointment a regular list will be kept and the advertisement discontinued as soon as the number above named is taken up. The subscriber will also make engagements for a few thousand SILK WORM EGGS of the most approved kind now sold. The eggs will be sold exclusively upon the Morus Multi-caulis. All communications by mail, must be post paid, and all orders must be accompanied by cash.

J. P. FRITCHARD.

Feb. 20, 1839.

N. B. Persons are invited to call and see the tree while growing and judge for themselves.

HENRY & WILLIAMS

has just received a

large stock of the MATCH-

LESS SANATIVE.

All those afflicted with Consumption, Coughs, and Palpitation of the Heart, Rheumatism, &c., will call and supply themselves—price \$2.50 a half.

Cash only. Sept. 1, 1839. 4457

Sheriff Deeds for Sale.

CHEAP GOOD

FOR CASH.

I SHALL endeavor to sell the CASH and I am determined to sell at the lowest price. I make a bill of goods to be paid when called for. I have also a good stock of

MEDICINE.

which I will sell low. I keep a good stock of Thompsonian Medicines, (genuine) H. A. WILLIAMS.

Jan. 21, 1840.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Robert Shaw & Co. is dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 1st instant. Those indebted to the firm will please pay to Mr. Shaw, and those having claims will please present them to him, as he is authorized to settle the business of the concern.

ROBERT SHAW.

JNO. E. BOLTON.

Jan. 20, 1840.

Saddling Business.

THE Subscriber will continue the above Business at the old stand, where he is prepared to execute all orders for work at the shortest notice; and he will sell articles in his line for Cash, or on short credit.

He also informs Saddlers that he keeps a general assortment of Hardware and other articles used in his business, which he will sell low. ORDERS punctually attended to.

ROBERT SHAW.

Jan. 20, 1840.

Reverend Impostor!!!

LOOK OUT! Look out! Look out for an IM-

POSITOR KNAVE, by the name of ENOS L. FENWICK, of New York, who was formerly a BAPTIST PREACHER, and better known to the citizens of Monroe County as the "REVEREND IMPOSTOR." This knave-villain, who was deposed from his pulpit, some time since, for improper conduct, is now endeavoring to sell more influence, by wickedly attempting to impose not merely upon a Church, but upon the WHOLE COMMUNITY.

A few months ago, this SCOUNDREL wrote to the subscriber, at Boston, and wished to be appointed an agent for the sale of the Matchless Sanative. The General Agent, not knowing his depraved character, gave him an agency, and he has since been endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, by selling the Sanative, and ordering another lot, which was sent about 100 miles since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sum of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT, the General Agent heard that this REVEREND IMPOSTOR, who is now endeavoring to impose upon the people of this County, is a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is endeavoring to impose upon the people of this